

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER APPROVED IN DELMONICO'S KITCHEN.

*Open your 411 for*

*Mr. Gervais du Royal Baking*

*et de la maison Supérieure a Paris*

*Je recommande de premier qualite*

*C. Gervais chef de cuisine*

[TRANSLATION.]

NEW YORK, February 11.

In my use of the Royal Baking Powder I have found it superior to all others. I recommend it as of the first quality.

C. GORJU,

Chef, Delmonico's.

## AMUSEMENTS.

CHAMFORD-GRANT.

L. M. CHAMFORD, Manager.

One Week Commencing

MONDAY, JANUARY 20.

THE FAVORITE

ISAAC PATTON COMEDY COMPANY.

Supporting the Charming Young Actress

and Vocalist,

MISS MATTIE KEENE.

And the Character Actor,

MR. ISAAC PAYTON.

In a Repertoire of the Latest New York Success.

A high-priced attraction playing at the ex-

traordinary price of 50c, 75c and 1.00. Why do we play

at such prices? Because we pack the house from

the opening night until the close of the engagement.

The only repertoire company on the road carrying

twenty people and playing at 50c, 75c and 1.00.

Monday night Ladies Grand Free night

and 25c, each gentleman furnishes a beverage. Se-

nate will be allowed to receive one free seat of

charge for a lady Monday night.

## ALL THE LATEST STYLES

TRADE MARK

C. &amp; J. W. MARK

COLLARS 18C

"JOE" THE HATTER,

149 N. MAIN ST., WICHITA.

ALL OTHER DEALERS ARE

COMPELLED TO Demand 25 Each.

IT'S A COMBINATION—I'M OUT.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Please announce me as a candidate for commit-

tee-man from the first ward. W. N. CASWELL.

The firm of Magill &amp; Tompkins, doing

business at Clearwater, Kansas, was dis-

solved January 11, 1890. E. S. Magill with-

drawing, leaving all accounts and stock in

the hands of M. H. Tompkins to settle the

indebtedness of said firm.

E. S. MAGILL.

The Bandera Flagstone company will

receive bids for handling flagstone per car

load, and hauling same per cubic yard

until noon January 28. The right is re-

served to reject any or all bids.

F. S. HOTCHKISS,

305 Sedgwick Block.

In the matter of the application for a pardon

by Thomas Owens:

Notice is hereby given that an applica-

tion for a pardon will be made on the 20th

day of January, 1890, to the governor of

the state of Kansas, by one Thomas Owens,

who pleads guilty to the charge of grand

larceny in the court of common pleas of

Sedgwick county, Kansas, on the 16th day

of January, 1889.

THOMAS OWENS,

By JOHN A. DAVIS, His Attorney.

413-7-7-4-1-1.

Take stage for Stillwater at Orlando.

W. W. Snyder, Manager. 414-11

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should

always be used for children teething. It

soothes the child, softens the gums, allays

all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best

remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents

a bottle. 404-11-4-1-1

Cobs for sale at the Zephyr Mills, \$1.50

per load delivered. Telephone 189. 26-11

For Sale

At once at a sacrifice 2 pool tables, 1

billiard table, Manhattan style, 8 bath

tubs with 800 gallon steel tank, 2 heaters

and all furniture complete.

BONNETT &amp; PORTER,

East Douglas.

Great Sale of Cloaks.

Lower Than Any House!

SEE OUR PRICES!

Children's cloaks 25c and up.

Ladies' cloaks \$1.00 and up.

Jackets, shawls and blankets

now have prices that will quickly

move them.

Cheapest House in Wichita!

M. B. COHN

GLOBE,

418 East Douglas.

## OF BASEBALL LAW

W. I. Harris Elucidates an Important Matter.

GIST OF THE DIAMOND WAR.

Explanation of the Famous "Agreement" About Which So Much Has Been Said of Late—Baseball Law Is at Variance with Common Law and Is Very Arbitrary.

Ben Malford, Jr., of The Cincinnati Times-Star, who is one of the brightest writers on baseball topics in America, and one of the best, also because he tells a story in a plain, everyday manner, easily understood and right to the point every time, has aptly sized up the baseball war in this sentence, "It is a campaign for the preservation of baseball law on one side and its destruction on the other."

It is frequently asked what is the difference between baseball law and common law. The answer is that baseball law is a law unto itself. It is a collection of arbitrary customs, adopted by the baseball men, that are not in accord with common law.

These arbitrary customs are at variance with common law, and there is no doubt whatever that the courts would decide, if appealed to, that the customs referred to are not legal; but the courts have never been invoked, on the principle that you can bring a horse to water but you cannot make him drink. The courts might declare that it was illegal to suspend a player or say that he should not be hired by any one else, but the courts possess no power to compel a person to hire another, unless that person desires to do so willingly, and hence the managers have been able to enforce baseball regulations and have built up a set of regulations, with precedents to govern them, which have become known as baseball law.

The National league and American association, together with the minor associations combined under the national agreement, have for years been an organized trust which controlled all baseball interests, and whom one considers the enormous power they have wielded one is amazed that they have not used it more arbitrarily and despotically than they have.

The basis of all baseball law is the national agreement and the customs which have obtained in interpreting its provisions. This famous document is an agreement by and between associations binding themselves in certain forfeitures and penalties to keep the compact inviolate. The parties to it are the National league and the American association. There are some supplemental articles known as articles of qualified admission to the national agreement, under which minor baseball organizations are admitted to the protection of the national agreement.

The celebrated agreement which has been the corner stone of the success of baseball contains ten articles. The first one provides for its name. The second explains the contracts between clubs and players, and provides that such contracts shall not be made prior to Oct. 29 of each year, and prescribes for the suspension of the player and \$500 fine to the club for a violation of Article 3, provides for the treatment of suspended players by other clubs and prohibits them from playing with or against teams of which a disqualified player is a member.

Article 4 is the reserve rule. It grants each club the power to select the names of fourteen players and reserve them until the 10th day of October in each year and protects them in the continued service of such players by making the players ineligible to contract with any other club a party to the agreement except as may be provided in its terms, and clubs are permitted to add to their list of reserved men the names of any players who may have been reserved by them in prior years who have refused to contract with the club reserving them, thus instituting a perpetual ban from baseball for those players who declined to remain with the club which reserved them without obtaining a proper release.

Article 5 governs the release of players. When a man is released his services are subject to the acceptance of the other clubs of his association for a period of ten days. After that time the player is free to go where he pleases. Article 6 gives each club the right to sue in the courts where they are located, and prohibits any other club from being located there without permission, and the article also provides for the resignation of clubs during the month of November. Article 7 provides for the expulsion of clubs from the benefits of the agreement for playing games against clubs not in the league, and for suspending any club for playing games against clubs not in the league. Article 8 gives each association power to make rules for the conduct of the game and compensation of its players. Article 9 and 10 provide for a board of arbitrators, consisting of three each from the two major associations, to whom shall fall the duty of interpreting the agreement and deciding all disputes arising under it.

The qualified articles are thirteen in number, and provide for the protection of minor leagues, and prescribe the amount to be paid for such protection, which is \$1,000 for four clubs, \$1,500 for five clubs, and \$2,000 for six or more clubs. These articles are very complete and cover almost every point that could possibly arise between the parties thereto.

This is, in brief, the national agreement. It is the law and the board of arbitration is the court of last resort. Many of its provisions and the reasons why they were put under it are obvious to all trained people on a first acquaintance and objectionable at ways, but experience has shown that these regulations are absolutely necessary. Ball players need to be governed with a strong hand. The stability of baseball demands that clubs shall keep their players under control, and they cannot do so if their players can desert them at any moment.

There must be something more than a common law punishment for violations of contract, and there must be something to punish clubs and associations for violation of contracts on either side than a mere fine. In the past it has been quite difficult to keep the managers in line as the players; indeed, more so in some respects, and nothing short of the iron clad national agreement would have done it or will do it in the future.

We have a specimen of what would happen to the subject of this article, who has obtained the services of a new player who has more than a fair share of the constant coming before the board of arbitration show what most of the clubs would do if they had a chance. As for the players, the events of the last few months in the signing of double contracts and the bargaining and "bribe-taking" indulged in are good indications of the kind of practices that would become general were there not some iron bound rule to hold both managers and players to a given line.

It is true baseball law is the national agreement, and made it possible for ball players to get such princely salaries. Its destruction would mean the end of the sport, and make it unprofitable professionally without a tremendous reduction in salaries. The national agreement is a contract, and a contract is a contract, and the experiment would be a costly one to every one who now scores a living from the game of baseball.

W. I. HARRIS.

Buying a Corner Lot.

Pittsburg is enjoying a boom in real estate

just now, and the competition for choice lots

runs high.

Mr. Biggs owned a lot on the corner of

Fifth avenue and Madison a week or two ago,

but he does not own it now. This is how he

happened to part with it.

Two men walked into his office one after-

noon and one of them said:

"Mr. Biggs, I believe"

"Yes, sir."

"I understand you want to sell that lot on

the corner of Fifth and Madison. What will

you take for it?"

"I don't know, but I am anxious to sell

it."

"Well, what is your price?"

"That property is worth every cent of \$30,-

000, and I don't know but what I ought to

ask \$35,000. Do you want to buy?"

"Oh, no," replied Biggs, "I am taking a

manuscript book out of my man and

putting down some figures. My name is

Bilgus; I'm the new assessor for that district,

and I merely wanted to get at the value of

your property."

Biggs smiled a sickly sort of smile.

"I was only in fun," he said, presently.

"I don't suppose I could get more than \$15,-

000 for the lot if I had to sell it, and the man

who would offer me \$35,000 would be snap-

ping up so quickly it would make his head

spin."

The assessor smiled just a little, but went

on making memoranda.

"Say," exclaimed Bilgus, jumping up,

"don't forget that lot down at more than \$15,-

000. I'll take that for it, you may honor, I

will."

"Very well," said the assessor, "I'll take it

for that. Here's a certified check for \$500 to

bind the bargain."

Bilgus was speechless now.

"I thought you were the assessor," he

gasped presently.

"Well, can't an assessor buy property?"

Bilgus kicked like a dozen mules, but it was

no go. Mr. Gerrish had his witness to prove

that Bilgus had offered the lot for \$15,000,

and refused to defend against a threatened

lawsuit to the contrary made out the deed.

The real estate was worth \$25,000 easily;

but I am sorry to say that Mr. Gerrish told

an untruth when he said he was the new as-

sessor.—New York Sun.

## Boston Store

All Lines in the House to be Closed at Great Sacrifice!

Just Received 500 Pair.

EMBROIDERIES

Cloaks at half price.

Shawls at half price.

Blankets at half price.

Comforts at half price.

And in Fact All

Woolens at half price.

AT PRICES UNEQUALLED

New Line of Muslin Underwear opened this week.

## BOSTON STORE.

Cold Weather Novelties.

A Cuban girl who had never seen ice before spent a winter in a northern city for the study of music. She woke on Christmas morning and was astonished at seeing for the first time in her life the long, pendant fringes hanging from the eaves. "Oh, what a beautiful Christmas custom!" she exclaimed, as she came hurrying down stairs. "The candle-lake look lovely hanging from the roof all ready for the illumination!"

A little California girl, sliding down the piazza corners one morning, and supposing it to be a new sort of floor, made up several "penny cakes" and gravely took them into the kitchen to cook them.

She put them on the top of the range at the back, and went out once for more "dough." When she returned her mother's Chinese cook stood by the range with a broad grin on his usually stolid face.

"O Sam, did you go and eat my cookies?" cried Lily.

"Fire, eat Lily's cookies," answered the smiling Sam.

After the little girl's mother had been called, and had explained the mystery, Sam told how he also had once been deceived as to the nature of snow.

Sam had been a laundryman in San Francisco when he first came to America, and it was quite natural that he should apply the unknown substance to the uses of his trade.

"No no find snow a China, all same here," he said. "Me find snow now down San Francisco one day. Me eat snow, fall all same starch! Hot water! Scorch all gone, all same Lily's cookies."—Youth's Companion.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Maud Howe advises young ladies to make

their engagements as brief as possible.

Mrs. Lizzy Weaver, of Bridgeton, N. J.,

has, after forty-seven years of labor, finished

a crazy quilt of 30,000 patches.

Mrs. C. P. Huntington, the wife of the rail-

road millionaire, for good luck wears a pair

of yellow garters buckled with fine topaz set

with diamonds.

Mrs. Mutsu, wife of the Japanese minister

at Washington, dresses handsomely in

costly of accidental make. She is entirely

abandoned her native style of dress.

Abby Burgess, now Mrs. Grant, has had

the Matinich light, north of the

Penobscot river, for twenty-eight years—at

first as assistant, but was given full charge in

1869.

Mrs. Wyndham, the wife of the comedian,

is cordial, though by no means quiet. She is a

fine English gentleman in the full prime

of life, and as is the case with her country

women, looking younger as the years glide

on. Her cheeks are rosy, her figure plump

and healthy, her eyes bright, and her man-

ner at once womanly and most becoming.

Mrs. Ward McAllister devotes the greater

part of her time to literature. She is a re-

markably well read woman, a subscriber

to hosts of magazines and periodicals of

all descriptions, and is an encyclopedist

on a great many subjects. She has a large

and well chosen library, to which she is con-

stantly adding. She is regarded as an au-

thority on American genealogy.

"Frisco Line" to St. Louis and the East.

The best, quickest and most direct line

from Wichita to St. Louis and all principal

eastern, southeastern and northern

cities.

The Frisco line runs two daily express

trains from Wichita to St. Louis without

change, equipped with Pullman palace

sleepers and free reclining chair cars. No

other lines do this. Close connections in St.

Louis union depot with solid vestibule ex-

press trains, without change, to Chicago,

Cincinnati, Cleveland, Phila-

delphia, New York, Boston.

The popularity of this line being natu-

rally acknowledged by all competitors,

all passenger trains of other railway lines

terminating in St. Louis, connect with the

Frisco line for the purpose of connecting

with the Frisco line fast express trains to the

east.

If you cannot purchase through tickets

reading via Frisco line from your starting

point, it will pay you to purchase to Wich-

ita in order to secure the advantages and

comforts of this line.

For further information regarding rates,

time, connections and through reservation

of sleeping car accommodations call upon

or address W. D. MURDOCK, ticket agent,

122 North Main street, or Oak street union

depot.

D. WESBART.

Gen. Pass. Agent,

St. Louis, Mo.

Free Reclining Chair Car Service to Denver

and Return, via the Santa Fe Route.

The Atchison, Topeka &amp; Santa Fe are

now running daily free reclining chair

cars on their night train to Denver. Pas-

senger leaving Wichita at 4:30 p. m., will

arrive at Pueblo for breakfast the next

morning, Colorado Springs at 10:30 a. m.,